THE LCONQUIN. ST ANDREWS. N.B. ©

SECOND SEASON.



Absolute Exemption for

HAY FEVER SUFFERERS.



THE FIRST SEASON'S VERDICT

St. Andrews and The Auconquin

CONFIRMS ALL THAT HAD BEEN SAID AND WRITTEN.

NEARLY 1400 GUESTS,

REPRESENTING THE BEST CLASS OF

AMERICANS and CANADIANS,

PRONOUNCED THE LOCATION UNSURPASSED,
AND

THE ALGONQUIN

AN IDEAL SUMMER HOTEL.

The season of 1890 commences July 1st,

Under the management of

MR. CHARLES V. CARTER,

whose experience in connection with

"The Raymond," at Pasadena, Cal.;

"The Fabyan," in the White Mountains;

"The Putnam," at Palatka, Fla.;

"The Wentworth," at New Castle, N. H.;
"The Eastman," at Hot Springs, Ark.,

and other summer and winter resorts, is a guarantee that "The Algonquin" will be conducted in the very best possible manner.

Applications for rooms should be addressed until June 15th to CHARLES V. CARTER,

Box 147, Boston, Mass.

After June 15th, at St. Andrews, N. B.

LCONQUIN. ST ANDREWS. N.B. ©



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UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT

OF HYGIENIC

EXCELLENCE

ARTESIAN WELL



ST ANDREWS. N.B. @

St. Andrews Land Company.

Sir S. L. TILLEY. President, St. John, N. B.

ROB'T S. GARDINER. Vice-President, Boston, Mass.

F. H. GRIMMER. Counsel, St. Andrews, N. B.

EUGENE F. FAV.

Treasurer, Boston, Mass.

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F. W. CRAM BANGOR, ME. Gen'l Manager New Brunswick Railway.

J. EMORY HOAR BROOKLINE, MASS. EUGENE F. FAY BROOKLINE, MASS.

TO HAY FEVER SUFFERERS.

In the case of a disease like hay fever, it has become a too common practice on the part of summer hotel landlords to assure the public that persons afflicted can find certain relief in their particular locality. Experience has shown that most of these places possess but a small element of situation, atmosphere and surroundings required to afford benefit to the majority of patients; and, therefore, he who boldly asserts that any one place possesses all these attributes must, to carry conviction, bring corroborative evidence of an unquestioned character from persons who have fully tested the merits of the locality, and are willing to put themselves on record in that regard. For a number of years previous to 1889, the hay fever sufferers who sought St. Andrews, were confined to those who by chance or the advice of preceding acquaintances were led thither. It was by such asserted that entire relief was found there, but until the season of 1889 no effort was made to authenticate the favorable reports which existed.

The completion of "The Algonquin" induced many hay fever sufferers -- some of them cases of five to forty years' standing - to visit the place for the first time. Their cases were watched very closely, and it can be asserted, beyond possibility of contradiction, that in not one single instance did the disease appear, and in the case of those who came when they were suffering, entire relief was apparent within twenty-four or fortyeight hours.

From the numerous certificates bearing upon this point a sufficient number, representing various sections of the country, are found on another page.

As the hay fever season extends from the middle of August to the last of September, "The Algonquin" will be kept open during 1890 until at least September 20th or 25th. The month of September at St. Andrews is one of the most delightful of the year, balmy, pleasant days being the rule; and while the mornings and evenings may be cool, that fact causes no discomfort at "The Algonquin," with its steam heat and numerous open fireplaces.

would be slight; but Eastport has fog, while at St. Andrews it is a comparatively unknown quantity, being shut out by the fringe of islands that in part encircle the bay.

For the purpose of comparison, the following mortality figures, taken from official sources, and showing the percentage of deaths to each one thousand inhab-

Shall We Spend Our Summer?" says:

"There is possibly one place in the United States

where such conditions obtain - a bit of country of

about forty square miles, in which San Diego, Cal., is

situated. By a singular contrast, the second favored

spot as to summer weather is the extreme northeastern

having no climatic wares to dispose of. In naming

Eastport he named the extreme limit of his country,

therefore the variation in temperature and humidity

Gen. Greeley can be considered an impartial writer,

Eastport is but twelve miles from St. Andrews, and

point of the United States, - Eastport, Me."

and consequently of his research.

itants for the year 1889, are given :-Albany, N. Y....23.81 Boston......24.42 Montreal26. Harlford, Ct 20,51 New York 25,21 Ottawa 22,07 Newton, Mass...,16,34 Washington 20,60 Toronto14.43 Portland, Me ... 17.78 Philadelphia ... 19.66 Quebec 18.92 Newport, R. I...14.30 Chicago........17.50 St. John, N. B...14.61 Los Angeles, Cal., 10. Bar Harbor, Me. 10. St. Andrews, N.B. 9.80

CLIMATE AND MORTALITY.

SUMMER HOMES. If one can believe all that he reads regarding the weather at various summer resorts, the mercury never reaches the eighties, the breezes are ever balmy, and the nights are always cool. Gen. A. W. Greeley, of the United States Signal Service, in an article in "Scribner's," entitled "Where

Probably no point along the coast of Maine and New Brunswick has a more favored location than St. Andrews. The old place has been a sort of "Sleeping Beauty" of the seaside for generations. It was marked and admired long before it was dreamed of as a possible summer resort, and always has had a certain patronage of pleasure-seekers, even in times when summer excursions, trips, or vacations had little or no plan or part in the life of any class.

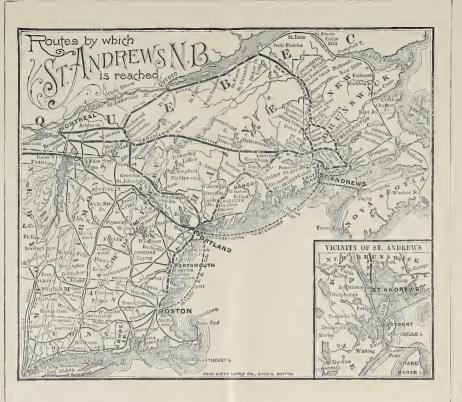
Its marked characteristics led to the formation of the St. Andrews Land Company, and their purchase of property in the choicest locations, with a view of securing for those desiring summer homes selected spots from every one of which panoramic views are had. Close to the water in Indian Point Park (30 feet above sea level), and scattered along the rising ridge of Barrack Hill (150 feet high), until reaching the amphitheatre of encircling hills (220 to 250 feet above tide water), stretching across the peninsula from Passamaquoddy Bay on the east to the St. Croix River on the west, are presented building sites which are adapted to meet the most diversified tastes, and can be purchased subject to reasonable and proper restrictions.

Plans of the properties may be seen at the Company's offices in Boston and St. Andrews, and correspondence relating thereto should be addressed

EUGENE F. FAY, Secretary.

Boston, Mass.

117 Franklin Street.



HOW TO REACH ST. ANDREWS.

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From Boston, passengers leave by the Boston & Maine R.R. at 8 a.m. (by through Pullman cars, via Maine Central and New Brunswick railways), arriving in St. Andrews the same evening to tea, or leaving by the Boston & Maine R.R. at 7 P. M. (except Saturdays), arrive at St. Andrews at noon the next day.

From Boston, by steamers of the International Steamship Company (every other day at 8.30 A.M. for Portland and St. John), connecting at Eastport the next day with the boats of the Frontier Stbt. Co. for St. Andrews, twelve miles distant, arriving at noon.

From Montreal, trains over the Canadian Pacific Railway, with parlor and sleeping cars, reach St. Andrews in twelve hours.

From Montreal, trains over the Grand Trunk Ry, with parlor and sleeping cars, connect at Portland with Maine Central R.R. and International steamers for St. Andrews.

From St. John, all trains over the New Brunswick Railway connect at McAdam Junction for St. Andrews.

From St. John, The International Line of Steamers connect at Eastport, as above, twelve miles from St. Andrews, arriving at noon.

From the White Mountains, Maine Central trains run to St. Andrews in 13 hours.

trains run to St. Andrews in 13 hours.

From Mt. Desert, Maine Central trains run to St. Andrews in 10 1-2 hours.

From Calais, Me., the Frontier Stbt. Co. runs a daily boat to Eastport and return, touching morning and afternoon at St. Andrews.

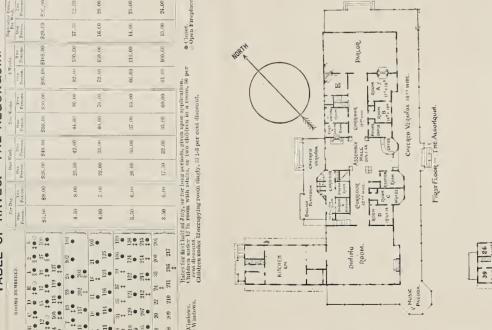
A glance at the accompanying map shows St. Andrews to be situated on a peninsula five miles in length, extending into Passamaquoddy Bay, which is seventeen miles long by six in width, and in point of attraction has but few rivals, with strong points in common and being often compared with the Bay of Naples.

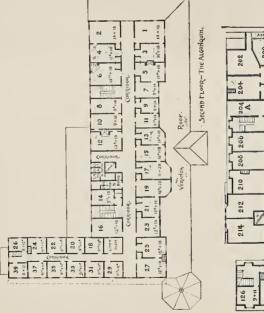
The outer edge of the bay is encircled by mountainous island ranges, which serve to guard both the bay and peninsula from the objectionable fogs of the eastern coast. During the summer months cool breezes prevail, the thermometer seldom reaching 85 degrees Fahrenheit. The town lies on a gentle slope, rising to an altitude of 139 feet in a distance of 2,000 feet from high-water mark. Beyond the town, and for a distance of two miles, sloping hills, attaining 250 feet in height, form an amphitheatre overlooking the town, St. Croix River, coast of Maine, and island-studded bay.

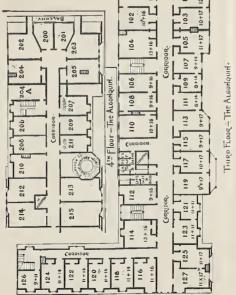
The entire vicinity is traversed by the finest roads. Salt and fresh water fishing is had within an hour's sail or ride, while the bay and lakes afford unsurpassed yachting and boating facilities.

The curative properties of the balsam-laden atmosphere, the general air of restfulness, together with the entire absence of mosquitoes and malaria, have made St. Andrews long and extensively known as an elysium for the hay fever patient, jaded tourist, pleasure seeker and sportsman.

The town, of 1700 population, has numerous hotels and boarding-houses, five excellent churches, schools, livery stables, stores, markets, telegraph office, and a weekly newspaper, "The St. Andrews Beacon," while yachts in charge of reliable captains, canoes with or without their Indian owners, and row boats can be hired on very reasonable terms.



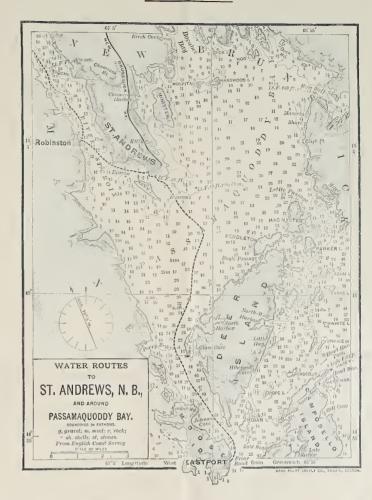




THE ALGONQUIN.—Open July, August and September.

THE ALGONQUIN, built in 1889, is named after the famous Indian nation found in possession of Canada in 1535. Designed upon the most approved methods of construction, it is replete with every convenience and luxury demanded by summer tourists, as the 1,400 guests of last year will testify. On an eminence 150 feet above sea level, its piazzas (340 feet long by 14 in width) and windows afford unobstructed views of Passamaquoddy Bay, Chamcook Mountain, River St. Croix, Bay of Fundy, coast of Maine, and the quaint old town of St. Andrews beneath it. The fresh water supply is drawn through solid rock from a depth of 120 feet, and from thence forced to the Algonquin, 1,700 feet distant. Analysis proves it to be absolutely pure. Its drainage, by underground sewer, empties directly into the sea 2,045 feet distant, with a fall of 150 feet. The house is provided with passenger elevator, salt and fresh water baths, ladies' and gentlement's toilet rooms on each floor, parlors, reception, card, smoking, writing and billiard rooms, steam heat, steam laundry, Western Union telegraph office, and is lighted by gas. In short, "The Algonquin' is as nearly as can be—a perfect hotel in a perfect location.

TO THE YACHTSMAN.



URING past years yachtsmen have cruised eastward of Cape Cod as far as Halifax, N. S., but in few instances has their attention been called to the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay and the picturesque town of St. Andrews projecting into it. The above reduced scale-chart of Passamaquoddy Bay, made from the English Admiralty Chart, gives the soundings in fathoms at high water, and, as the average tide during July, August and September rarely exceeds twenty-two feet, it will be seen that the entrance to the Bay, via Eastport, affords plenty of water, even at low tide, for the largest vessel, while the Bay itself, seventeen miles long and an extreme width of six miles, gives a fine regatta course. After leaving Eastport, and while passing through the Narrows, the stranger will be wise to have a Passamaquoddy pilot on board, but once in the Bay he has no sunken rocks to fear so long as he gives all buoys a respectful distance, and he does not hug the land too closely. At high tide a vessel drawing twelve to fifteen feet can safely follow the dotted line to an anchorage off St. Andrews' Wharves, but at low tide the course should be laid due north from Clam Cove Head, leaving Navy Island on the starboard, holding direct north until the Beacon known as "Niger Reef Block" opposite the north end of Navy Island is abeam; between the beacon and the point of high land northeast of it, in seven fathoms of water, fifty vessels can find good anchorage.

The fogs which prevail along the Maine coast and through the Bay of Fundy are seldom found in Passannaquoddy Bay, for the chain of mountainous islands which form its easterly boundary act as a barrier to the "sea-smoke." By this it must not be understood that the fog never comes in, but day after day, when it prevails outside, Passamaquoddy will be "clear as a bell."

The yachtsman who is induced to extend his cruise to St. Andrews will be charmed with the magnificent bay, which old sailors say is a strong counterpart to the Bay of Naples. While ashore, "The Algonquin," a finely appointed hotel, fine roads, mountain ranges, fresh water lakes, and list, but not least, the quaint old town of St. Andrews, form a combination unequalled on the whole eastern coast.

During August yachtsmen intending to visit "The Alga viin" will do well to telegraph their coming, the probable date of arrival and accommodations required, when they may be assured of every attention and comfort.